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VOL. II NO. 82

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

## Struggle For Antarctic

### BOMBS THROWN AT BRITISH TROOP TRAIN

Cairo, Jan. 5.  
Three bombs were thrown at a train carrying British troops from Cairo to Palestine via Port Said, near Galyub, about eight miles north of Cairo, to-night.

Eleven soldiers were injured, three of them seriously.

The three bombs were thrown at one of three carriages carrying British troops, just after the train had left the Cairo area. The train immediately halted and the injured were taken to hospital at Bonha, north of Cairo.

The Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, to-night communicated with the hospital director, enquiring about the condition of the injured men.

The director said he had great hopes of saving the lives of the three most serious cases.—Reuter.

**PALESTINE ARRESTS**  
Jerusalem, Jan. 5.  
Military forces cordoned off fields between Tel-Aviv and Haifa to-day before dawn and conducted a long search for Jewish extremists. The operation was ended at 10.30 a.m. and the authorities announced that several persons had been arrested.

As troops entered the area, curfew was imposed and the telephone service was suspended.

The soldiers were attempting to capture Jewish extremists who had participated a few hours earlier in a raid on the military transport office.

There were no casualties during the raid on the transport office.—United Press.

**ANTI-TERROR APPEAL**  
Jerusalem, Jan. 5.

An anti-terror appeal signed by the Jewish Resistance Movement sharply condemning acts of "disorderly groups" shedding the innocent blood of Jews and British, were posted on walls of Tel-Aviv houses on the night of January 4.

The appeal said: "These acts are undermining our struggle for political independence. Unless the terror ends immediately, Palestine Jewry and the Zionist movement will be unable to achieve the practical consequences."—Associated Press.

**THREAT TO CID MAN**  
Jerusalem, Jan. 5.

Following threats to kill him, Deputy Superintendent Kalman Cohen, senior Jewish Criminal Investigation Department Officer of the Palestine Police, left Palestine for Britain yesterday, according to an unconfirmed report from Tel-Aviv.

When asked to confirm or deny the report, a spokesman of the Palestine Police Headquarters in Jerusalem said: "We have no report and no comment."

Cohen was in charge of the Lydda district CID, which includes the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv. He was wounded by terrorists in a recent attack on a British military security building in Tel-Aviv in which a British major was killed.—Reuter.

**BRITISH ENVOY'S TALKS**  
Cairo, Jan. 5.

"We are continuing our review of the situation," said Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador, here to-day when interviewed by correspondents about talks lasting two and a half hours which he had with Mahmud Athmy el Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister at the Presidency here.

He declined to make any further comment at present.—Reuter.

**EDITORIAL**

### We Must Wage War On Crime

LAWLESSNESS has become Hongkong's biggest social problem. Its nature and its magnitude are such that virtually no house is immune from burglars, anybody is liable to be held up by armed thugs in the dimly-lighted suburban streets, while grimly businesslike gangsters are prepared to shoot down unwilling victims on trains, or hurl hand grenades into stores and restaurants.

For more than a year it has been fashionable to explain away Hongkong's crime wave as a natural post-war phenomenon, at the same time piously expressing the belief that it would correct itself as the colony returned to normalcy. In 15 months Hongkong has moved quite a long way towards that state, while crime and lawlessness have increased at an alarmingly inverse ratio. For 15 months the public have accepted the official apologies regarding the handicaps under which the police force has been working, and they have appreciated the fundamental truth of the arguments. But in the meantime Hongkong's criminal world has grown bigger, stronger, bolder and more ruthless. The time has come for more positive action to destroy this spreading social cancer which is endangering life and property.

If the police force is inadequate either in size or quality to keep the peace, then it must be augmented by volunteer citizens' units. Vigilance—willing and capable of patrolling the residential and business areas, and armed with the proper authority for dealing with thugs, is a long-term solution. Responsible householders should be encouraged to possess firearms, under police supervision, and to make use of them in protecting property and the lives of themselves and their families.

The whole of the Colony must declare unconditional war on the criminal world. Those who are fast making Hongkong a decidedly unpleasant place in which to live, must be given the full backing of the Government in the carrying out of this task.

## Stakes Likely

### CLAIMS BY AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA

Washington, Jan. 6.  
The United States plans to claim a big share of the 6,000,000 square miles of the Antarctic continent, officials disclosed last night.

Strategy for securing it will be considered upon the return of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who left for a trip to the South Polar region on January 2.

### CHURCHES FEEL FUEL SHORTAGE

London, Jan. 5.

The fuel shortage shortens church services in at least one English community to-day and the Fuel Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, warned that rising fuel consumption might precipitate a crisis.

Hymns were omitted and sermons cut to a few words by overcautious preachers in churches at Lighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. The town's Sunday School services were likewise curtailed.

Mr Shinwell told miners at Seaham Harbour: "With regard to fuel and power, we are living beyond our means."—United Press.

## RIOTING IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 6.  
One person was killed and five were injured in stabbings to-day in central and north Bombay, according to to-night's Bombay Government riot communiqué.

One of the injured helped the police to overpower and arrest his assailant. The President of the All-India National Congress, Mr J. B. Kripalani, claimed to-day that the British Government's statement of December 8 on India was not an "interpretation" of the original plan of May 16 for a constitutional settlement for India as they had asserted, but was something new.

Sharply criticising the statement, he told the Congress Committee that it sought to amend the original White Paper which Congress had already accepted in its entirety.

The original paper, he said, provided for an All-India Union, recognised the provinces of the provinces and provided that residuary power should be vested in the provinces.

But under the latest British interpretation autonomy would be vested not in the individual provinces but in a group of provinces.

The British Government had no right to give any interpretation, Mr Kripalani added. That should have been left to the supreme judicial body.—Reuter.

The officials said that conferences will be held next spring on:

1. The timing of the first formal American claim.  
2. Proposals to submit rival international claims to the United Nations to avoid endless controversy.

3. The nature of future American survey and occupation efforts to follow the current Navy and private party under Commander Finn Ronne.

The American claim is expected to be based largely on those in the southwest sector advanced by Mr. James W. Ellsworth and Admiral Byrd.

They said other surveys in 1939-41 that the United States could justify claims to at least 1,000,000 square miles and perhaps 800,000 more, extending to the pole.

**New U.S. Policy**  
United States government policy, now as re-stated last week by Mr. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, is to rest on claims made by individual Americans and to recognise no claims advanced by Britain, Chile, Norway, France and other countries.

One area of direct conflict is Marguerite Bay, due south of Cape Horn, where a small British expedition has been dug in since 1913 on the site of Admiral Byrd's earlier East Bay camp.

It is to this area, which is also claimed by Chile, that the Ronne group will head shortly.

Commander Ronne's stand of 14 to 18 months may tend to offset the effect of the British weather party's extended occupation of Marguerite Bay.

All nations involved in the Antarctic scramble have been following a plan to strengthen claims by actual surveys and occupation by expeditions.—Associated Press.

### AUSTRALIA'S CLAIM

Sydney, Jan. 6.  
Australia lays claim to one third of the Antarctic region, and it is unlikely that she would forgo her claim to a United Nations conference on the region, the Sydney Sun political correspondent forecast yesterday.

The proposal of United Nations control to prevent international controversy was advanced in a recent Washington Post editorial which was widely published in Australia.

Australia is sending a reconnaissance patrol to the South Polar regions shortly which will be followed by a larger expedition to further the claim to 30,000 square miles of territory.

Britain has assigned her own interests in this region to Australia, whose claims have long been recognised by France and Norway.

### U.S. ATTITUDE

"The United States has consistently refused to recognize territorial claims and has not herself made any," the Sun correspondent said.

A week ago the influential Sydney Morning Herald, editorially suggested that the United Nations should adopt a co-operative approach as regards the Antarctic but, expressing the belief that this course was most unlikely, urged the Australian government to "show no favour in the protection of her own considerable interests in Antarctica."

The Herald pointed out that Admiral Byrd has denied that his task involved a race with Britain and Russia for uranium, but added, "This sudden zeal for meteorological data is hardly sufficient to explain the postwar interest of Northern nations in the frozen southlands."—Associated Press.

### Anti-Fascist Author

#### Beaten Up

New York, Jan. 4.  
Three men attacked and severely beat John Roy Carlson, anti-fascist author of "Overcover," and "The Plotter," at midnight to-night as he left a mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where his presence was pointed out by one of the speakers.—United Press.

## Tsingtao Air Crash Death Toll Given As 43

Shanghai, Jan. 6.  
The death toll in the crash near Tsingtao yesterday, in which a Chinese National Aviation Corporation plane struck a mountain, was last night given as 43.

The pilot was identified as Charles J. Sharkey, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The Airline declined information, but other sources identified two other foreigners as Catholic nuns—Sister Jerilla of the Franciscan Mission to Egypt, and Sister Elizabeth of the Order of Providence.

The Chinese Ministry of Communications yesterday grounded all Chinese domestic airliners for one week, pending investigation of a series of crashes.—Associated Press.

## Unhappy Homegoing For War Heroine

Shanghai, Jan. 5.

A young woman, who used to play hide-and-seek on New York sidewalks, sometimes hiding with other kids amid the shadowed pews of the Hungarian Catholic Church in Eleventh Street, has set out to-day upon a strange, unhappy return to America.

She is Edith Dorothy Lillian Yuen, 24, a veteran of war in China and, in a sense, one of its casualties. She will be seeing her own country for the first time in 12 years but that is the only pleasant thing about her home coming.

Twelve years ago she was transplanted from Greenwich Village public school to a Shanghai classroom where she had to learn Chinese, or go without education at all. Her father had returned to China to claim his inheritance of an engineering works at Nantao, a district of Shanghai, and his American wife had followed with the children.

Father S. D. Yuen while a student in New York had married the daughter of a Swedish immigrant. The whole family saw Miss Yuen, who is called Dottie, off at Kiangwan airfield to-day.

### Threatened By T. E.

Dottie's destination is St. Louis where she will enter a sanatorium for treatment of threatened tuberculosis. Waiting for her at St. Louis to take her under professional care is an old friend, Dr. John F. Shaner, former flight surgeon with the air service group and the Air Force at Kweilin and Luchow air bases where Dottie also served.

Dottie might be called an honorary GI for her work with the 14th Air Group where she filled many pairs of GI shoes figuratively, which earned for her both the emblem for civilian service and the superior emblem for meritorious civilian service as the secretary to Col. R. H. Wise of the Flying Tiger's air service command.

The citation said: "During the difficult and dangerous days of the withdrawal from China she set a high example for civilians and soldiers alike by her cheerful demeanor and devotion to duty. Her calmness under frequent day and night bombings and under threat of enemy snipers was common knowledge in the command and was an inspiration to all."

Dottie, travelling by ATC plane to Fairfield on January 7.—United Press.

### Lord Beveridge

#### Visits Germany

London, Jan. 5.  
Lord Beveridge, originator of the plan for social security bearing his name, left London early on Sunday for a four-week tour of Germany.

He is to make a study of conditions there, and expects to see some of the German leaders.

He visited Germany last August.—Associated Press.

## STOP PRESS

### TEST MATCH

Australia—2nd Inn  
335 for 6 Wkts

Morris & Redder ..... 155

McCool not out ..... 41

Johnson run out ..... 0

Extras ..... 15

McCool was caught by Evans off Redder for 43. Score 241 for 7.

Extras ..... 15

333 For 7

## MacArthur's Confidence In Japanese Diet

BY IAN MATSU

Tokyo, Jan. 5.  
In contrast to the leftist contentions that reactionary elements continue to dominate Japanese politics, Gen Douglas MacArthur to-day voiced warm encouragement to the Imperial Diet as having shown "much promise in becoming a genuine agency for a popular government."

At the same time Gen MacArthur's latest occupation report noted that the month of October was marked by a most widespread strike activity since Japan's surrender, and it declared:

"The Communist Party vociferously supported the strikes and admitted the existence of political motives but in each instance that the underlying causes were economic."

The report, published to-day, referred briefly to a meeting between Gen MacArthur and Emperor Hirohito on October 17—their third since Hirohito's defeat—and gave no indication of the subjects of their talk.

### DIET'S PROGRESS

The report gave the following reasons for Gen MacArthur's conclusion that the Japanese Diet is increasingly becoming a popular institution:

(1) Increased pay for the members to the highest scale of career officials in Japan—from 250 yen in the immediate past to 1,750 yen.

(2) In defiance of custom under which government drafts important legislation, the House of Representatives decided that one of these laws, the Diet Law, would be written in the first instance by the House Committee. The present highly effective Diet Law was imposed on the House by the government when the Meiji Constitution went into effect.

(3) Extension of the nineteenth Diet term from the originally scheduled 40 days four times to 114 days because members would not be hurried by government in the deliberation on important legislation, including Japan's new constitution.

(4) Important amendments of the new constitution although the Diet had approved the draft as submitted by Hirohito on June 20.

(5) An expressed wish from members to establish a Diet library similar to the United States Library of Congress, and also their agreement to open half of the visitors' galleries for the general public whereas in previous sessions admission tickets had to be secured from members.

**OPPOSITE OPINIONS**  
Citing that a total of 878 petitions were received by the Diet from individual citizens, the report stated that for the first time the "Japanese seemed to regard members of the Diet as their representatives."

Gen MacArthur's words of encouragement for the Diet that it is definitely progressing toward a democratic institution came in sharp contrast to the leftist contentions in Japan that the present parliamentarism is still a "reactionary" and needs to be purged of a substantial portion of its makeup. Such "left" general strikes seemed aimed at the general election on April 10, 1946, was not an expression of the popular will.

## UNO FACES ITS BIGGEST TASK

Lake Success, New York, Jan. 5.

The United Nations Security Council will begin work on Tuesday on what many diplomats call the world's No. 1 problem—reduction and regulation of armed forces and armaments.

This will be a big test of the 11-nation peace agency created less than a year ago to guard against international friction and provide security for the 55 countries which now form the United Nations.

If the Council succeeds in producing a workable plan it will have removed one major cause of world tension and lightened the burden of taxpayers throughout the world. If it fails, it will have dealt a shattering blow to millions who had placed their faith in the United Nations.

It has become evident already many obstacles must be overcome but delegates are confident they will be able eventually to produce an acceptable plan.

**CLASH IN IDEAS**  
The stage already has been set for the first major clash between the United States and Russia. When the Council meets on Tuesday, its first task will be to resolve differences between the big powers over the vital question of procedure.

Russia has proposed that the Council plunge immediately into broad question of general arms reduction, while the United States has asked top priority for atomic control. The Russians want the Council to set up an 11-nation commission to draft and submit an arms limitation plan within three months. The United States wants to defer action on this until the Council has had time to study recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission which has just submitted its first report.

While the Soviet proposal envisaged completion of the draft plan within three months at the latest, most delegates talk of years instead of months when they speak of final solution of the arms reduction problem.

### COMPLEXITIES

Perhaps the most significant note in private conversations of delegates is the emphasis they place on complexities of the problem and the many factors involved.

Basic principles which the Council will follow already have been laid down in a resolution passed by the General Assembly last month. But it remains for the 11 delegates—including representatives of the Big Five—to work out "practical measures" to put the Assembly's recommendations into effect.

This means the Council must formulate a series of treaties setting forth specific figures, dates and other details as to the program. These treaties to be effective must be accepted unanimously by the five major powers.

Difficulties in undertaking can be seen by one quick glance at the general outline of the general plan which includes five major parts. These parts, each a big problem within itself, are:

(1) Exclusion of atomic weapons from control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

(2) Outlawing of such weapons of mass destruction such as rockets and bacteriological weapons.

(3) General reduction of armed forces and armaments not included in the first two categories.

(4) Creation of an international system of inspection and controls to detect and prevent violations of arms regulations.

(5) Creation of an international police force to guarantee security.

**CONTRADICTORY DETAILS**  
These parts are so interdependent that failure to agree on any one of them would jeopardize the entire program. It is certain, for example, that the United States would not agree to destroy her atom bomb stockpile unless adequate international safeguards were set up to make sure no other country ever produced atomic weapons.

It is just as unlikely that Russia would agree to reduce her armed forces as long as the United States continued to produce atomic bombs.—Associated Press.

## International Trade Charter—Or Economic Disaster Warns Expert

Washington, Jan. 5.

Mr Clair Wilcox, Director of the State Department's international trade division declared in a speech to-day that "tariffs would go up all over the world" if nations reject an international trade charter and go back to economic isolation.

"Countries like England, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Sweden, small industrial countries who depend heavily on foreign trade, would be the hardest hit," Wilcox said.

"Countries that specialize in the production of raw materials would suffer too—most of the countries in Latin-America for instance and in the Far East."

Wilcox said Russia would have a great deal to gain by joining the international trade charter group and little for nothing to lose. "Whether they joined or not other nations should adopt a programme because they have 95 per cent of the world's trade and Russia only five per cent."

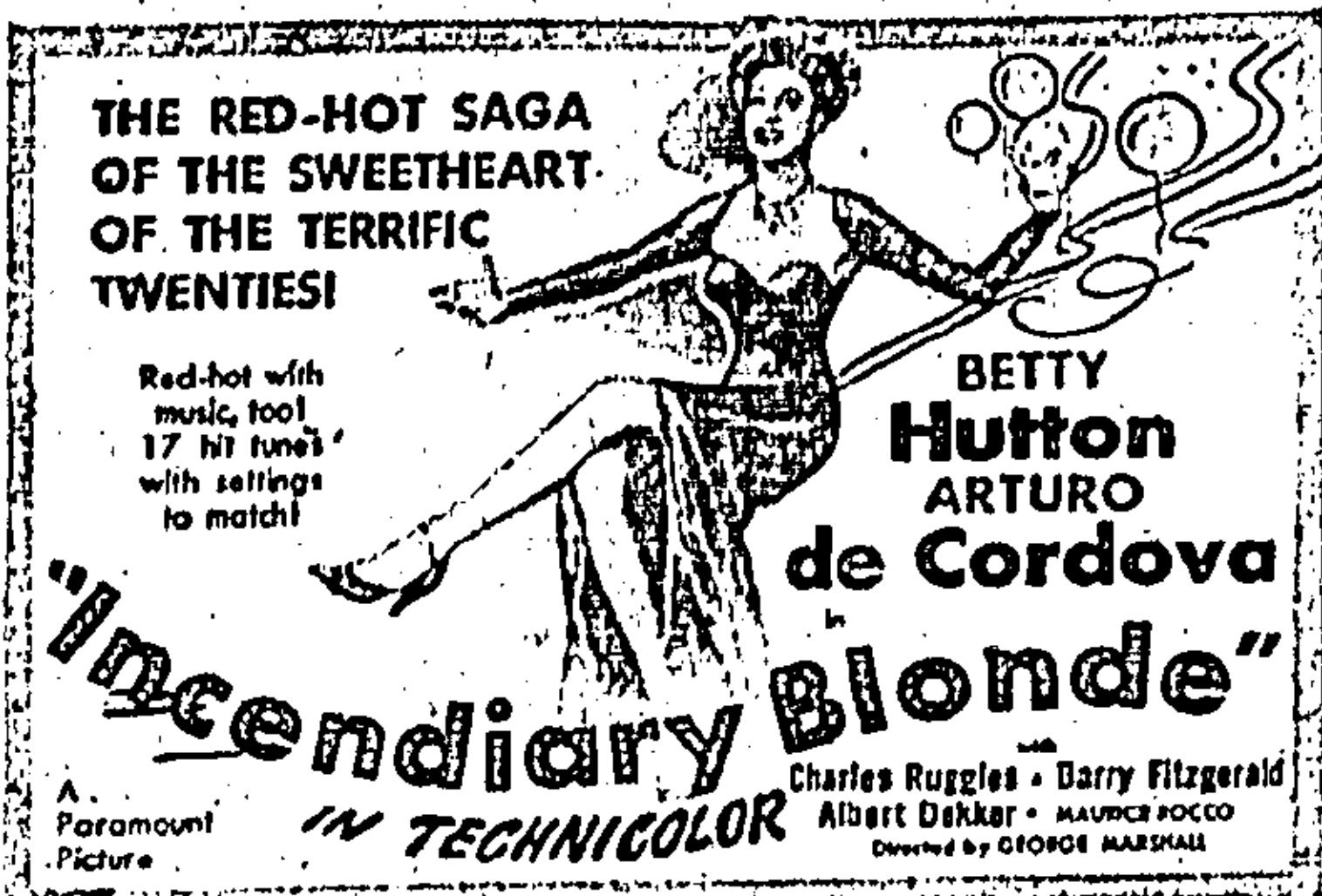
Wilcox thought there are several reasons why some countries might wish to maintain controls over imports although he considered them contrary to the programme explained. Some countries would seriously deplete their monetary reserves if they did not restrict imports. Some countries want to promote their reconstruction by picking and choosing among their imports, turning out luxuries and admitting machinery and raw materials.

Others want to promote industrialization by giving their factories a monopoly of their own markets. Still others look on import controls as a method of running a planned economy. And many countries hope to use them for bargaining purposes to obtain concessions from others.

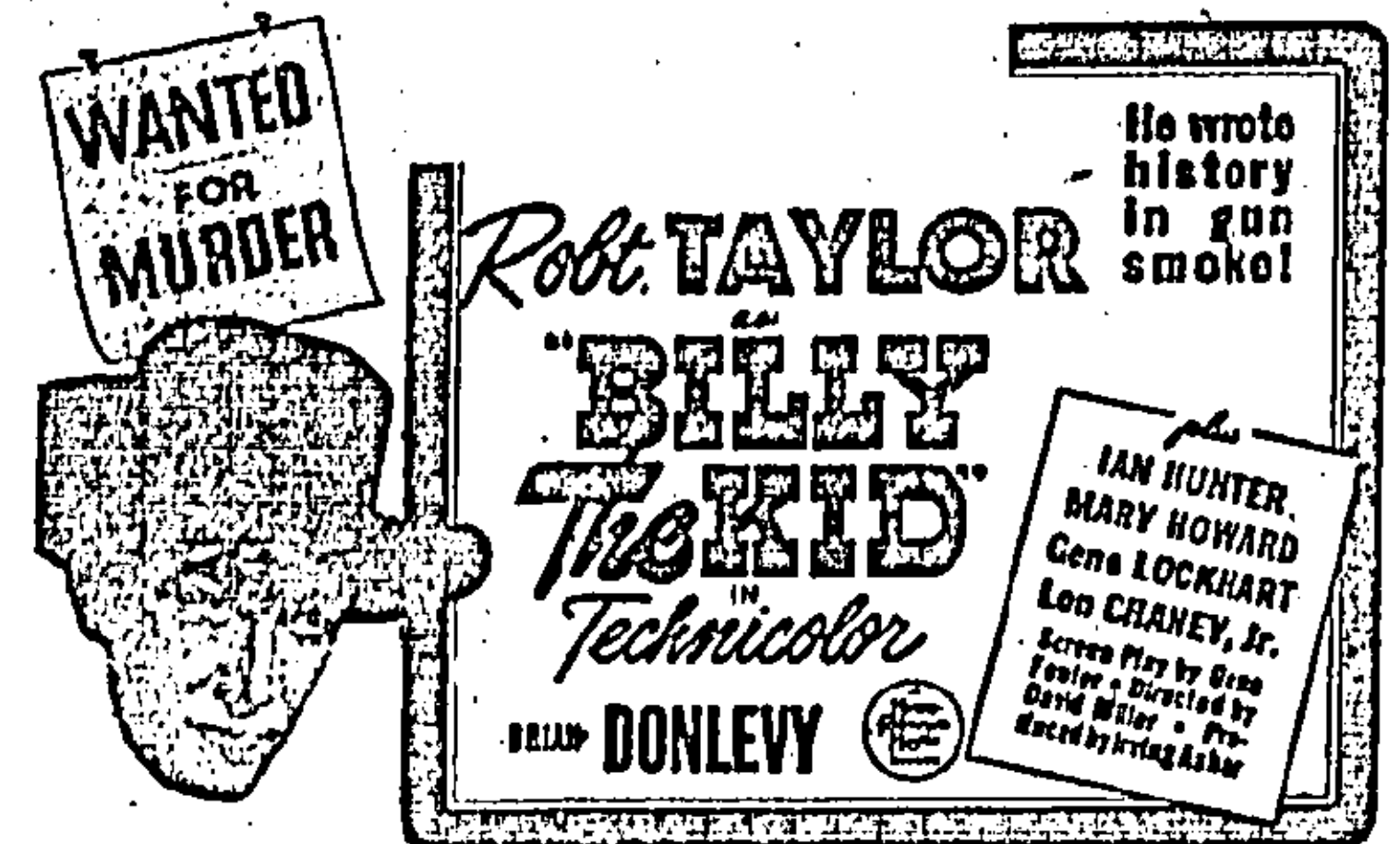
Wilcox added that, if an international trade agreement fails to be made, the United States would have to seek entry into foreign markets by country by country. He said that, should be necessary, it would require a bureaucratic organization to conduct such individual negotiations.—United Press.



SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



AND REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1946  
NEXT CHANGE



**CENTRAL THEATRE**  
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 P.M.



**ORIENTAL**  
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15 p.m.  
A MUSICAL MIRACLE THAT'S A TONIC FOR THE TIME!  
STARS... Scintillating! STORY... Swell! SONGS... Sensation!



Next Attraction: "FALLEN SPARROW"

**CATHAY** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI  
SOVEPORT FILM PRESENTS

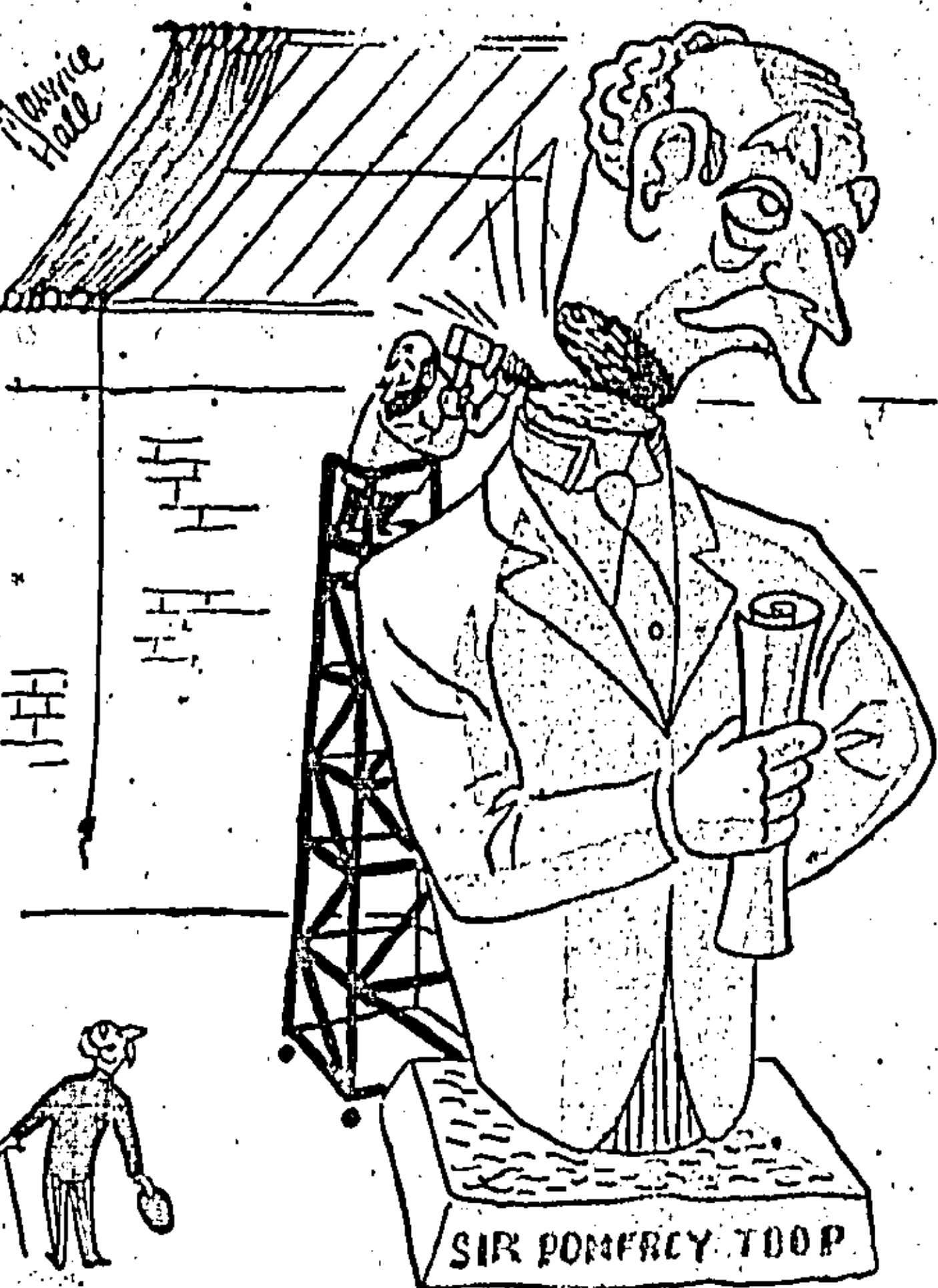
**"SPORT PARADE IN MOSCOW"**

FILM WAS AWARDED WITH STALIAN PREMIUM OF 1946  
NEXT CHANGE

NEVER SUCH MARVELS, SUCH MAGIC, & SLY ROMANCE!  
RONALD COLMAN MARLENE DIETRICH in **"KISMET"**

**TAI PING THEATRE**  
NEW WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND SYSTEM EQUIPMENT  
LAST FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 12.30, 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
LONA ANDRE DONALD DEED  
IN

**"SLAVES IN BONDAGE"**  
COMMENCING TO-MORROW  
A CHINESE MUSICAL PICTURE.



"Just this one last tap, Sir Pomfrey."

## SCOTLAND CAN MAKE IT, TOO!

By ALASTAIR BORTHWICK

THE war has changed Scotland. Although, before it, only very few manufacturers could be induced to start light industries in our country, to-day they are queuing up for our factories. At least 100,000 jobs are in sight. We have about 25,000 of them already, and by the time factories have been built for all the people who have signed on the dotted line, we should have round about 80,000 assorted jobs, nicely spread. Not jobs dependent on world trade, which is a chancy thing, but jobs dependent on John Citizen, who will always want his radio set and his alarm clock.

Behind them, we still have our heavy industries, working full blast to undertake the arrears caused by the war, and we still have our agriculture. In other words, for the first time in 200 years, there is a sporting chance of establishing a balanced economy in our country.

It happened like this. When we found ourselves alone against Germany in 1940, our industry was drastically reorganised. Every factory that could do something to help the war was made to help it and new factories were built as well. And, for the first time, repetition work was done.

### DEMAND FOR LABOUR

We have, now, as a result of the war, that little bit of experience we needed to make a start. We have the factories, too, turning over now from war to peace production. And we have the labour.

Labour is most important. The demand for it now is very great. Factories everywhere are working at full pressure to make up for the six years when the shops were empty. Down in the Midlands and the South, new factories have the greatest difficulty in finding men and women to staff them. There are too many factories there already. So they are coming up to us, in the north. Of the many hundreds of firms now waiting for Scottish factory space, more than half are English.

Perhaps I have given the impression that this is a disorganised thing, a sort of gold rush. It is not. It is being planned. In Britain, to-day, we are so short of building materials that everything is on priorities, with the Government in control. If you want a factory, you have to get a licence to build it. So it follows that the Government has a good deal of say in what is happening.

### FACTORY SITES

If you want to build a factory, they are rather apt to say: "Well, yes, but we do not like your site much. You can have a licence if you build there, or there, or there. But that place you want—sorry. It is overcrowded already and there, and there, and there are all places where unemployment was bad before the war, and where new industries are needed most."

There are industrial estates, too, indirectly run by the Government. They offer factory space at an exceptionally cheap rental, the kind of rental that makes it well worth the while of a manufacturer to accept it. And the estates are all in places where they are needed most.

Or the Board of Trade goes to a firm which was forced to come to Scotland during the war, and says: "Ever think of staying in Scotland now the war's over? And, perhaps, the firm says: "How can we? This factory was built before the war, and you put out the owners so we could come and make aeroplanes in it. These chaps want their factory back again now. And when that happens the Board of Trade says: "Right. We will build a new factory for you. If you will stay. And the rent will be so low that you could not do the same job yourselves for a quarter of the cost."

The result is that we already have a radio industry we did not have before the war, and textiles are expanding and booming. We have new factories that make clocks, and chemicals, and cosmetics. There is talk of an automobile industry. The industrial estates alone had a waiting list of over 200 firms last time I heard of them, and the list is growing daily.

But we are not out of the wood yet. Most of these light industrial jobs are going to women, and we have still to develop the light-heavy side to provide more jobs for men. The shortage of materials is holding up the factory building programme badly, and there is still a lot of work to be done before we can get all the plans off paper and on to the ground. We still have our unemployed—far too many of them. But it is shaping.

### LONG VIEW

And when you take the long view, and think of the day when the present heavy-industry boom slackens off, and perhaps the day when new machinery displaces hands, and more work will have to be found for the idle hands to go—well, that view is a good one. Our new forestry programme, for instance, will be providing 100,000 new jobs over the next fifty years. That is a remarkably handy reserve of jobs for a small country with 4,500,000 inhabitants.

We are having our troubles just now, and nothing in this wicked world is entirely certain—but I do not think my children will be idle.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Declarer's play to the first trick in to-day's deal seemed unimportant, but it was the key to the whole hand.

East, dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable.

**NORTH**  
♦ 762  
♥ J84  
♠ A Q 8  
♣ J872

**EAST**  
♦ J96  
♥ A K Q 10 4 2  
♠ K J 6  
♣ 4

**SOUTH**  
♦ A K  
♥ 7  
♠ 6 6 2  
♣ A K Q 10 5 4

The bidding:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♠  
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West opened the heart nine and declarer, without thinking, played low from dummy. East, after careful consideration, put on the deuce, and West promptly shifted to a diamond.

He knew that East must have some reason for playing so low a heart on the opening lead, and it was patently absurd to shift to spades or clubs.

When the diamond shift came from West it was all over for declarer, no matter how he played. He tried the queen finesse, but East won and returned a heart. South finally had to give up another diamond trick and his contract.

The heart nine, in view of the bidding, was a significant card and should have been turned to excellent account by the declarer. He should have covered with the jack in order to prevent a diamond shift. East would win and undoubtedly lead another high heart. Declarer ruffs with an honour, cashes one high trump and his spade tricks. He enters dummy with a club, strips the last spade by ruffing high, goes back to dummy with a club and leads the heart eight. East is marked with all the high hearts; when he covers the eight he is conceding the trick, declarer discarding a diamond. Now East has the choice of returning a diamond up to dummy's major tenace, or a card from another suit which will let declarer discard his remaining diamond loser while ruffing in dummy.

### NANCY Regal Runt



## RAY MILLAND

English film star,  
returns home for  
a trip and writes

## Of London, Women, Clothes... and Scotch



I HOPE my hotel won't be annoyed when I say that the best meal I've eaten in London was in a fried fish shop in Euston Road.

I wouldn't know where they got the deep fat to fry those fish and chips, but they got it and it was good.

I liked the company, too. What's true everywhere, else goes for London—the less people have, the more polite.

I got them to wrap a portion of fish and chips in newspaper and smuggled it into Claridges for my wife. We spread the newspaper out on the table in the suite and she said it was a grand supper.

I must point out that my private life is not at all a Lost Weekend, but I do admit that on that evening I had been on a pub crawl with an old friend of mine.

### Camden Town Way

We stopped at various pubs in Camden Town and around there, choosing nice names like the King of Bohemia and The Green Man.

It was when we got to a place behind the Palladium that we were spotted by a Press photographer, and some of the Palladium girls came in and it became a party.

The girls were nice but we made our excuses and went to the fried fish shop.

We drank bitter beer, which tastes something like beer. Martinis I get taste like nothing else on earth, but the nearest-equivalent is water.

Another date I had was with Tommy O'Brien, the Welshman with an Irish name who is MP for Nottingham. He's also boss of one of the film unions (general secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, and the man who denounced "hysterical hoodlignism" of fans at the Film Command Performance).

He had me meet a number of MPs and trade union bosses at lunch at the House of Commons. There was a fellow there who talked a lot and I thought made good sense. Not that I agreed with all he said. I didn't say a word.

My politics? Right smack in the middle of the road. I notice there are a lot of people in England now who are not in favour of competition. They want co-operation in-

stead. But here's how I see it—I'll have two potatoes co-operate you get just another potato. If two potatoes compete, you get a better potato. That's true, no matter how the clever guys talk. For that reason I'm glad the Republicans got in.

After lunch we went to the gallery to hear the debate. It was a pretty full house. They were talking about the development of civil flying and the Opposition were urging more experiments in night flying while the Government were saying that they were doing very nicely and playing for safety. I don't like the safety first argument. You've got to take risks if you want to get anywhere.

The most frightening thing I've heard here is that the Government intend to keep rationing on indefinitely because the people have got used to it. Nonsense! Habits are deadly. The only thing to do with a habit is to snap out of it.

Export lots of Scotch if you like; too much Scotch isn't good for you, anyway. But for Pete's sake save some of your clothing from export and let the people have it. You don't get all that many dollars out of clothes.

I'd say—take rationing off clothing. Personal adornment has a more cheering effect than anything. Even Scotch. The people of Brittain have had enough to put up with.

### Women Are Gay

I look at the poor show in the shops—and I look at the women. And I hand it to them. They are as gay and cheery as ever. But they don't get much help.

There aren't enough cosmetics for those pretty faces. And if they've got to wear their clothes till they're shabby, can't they have the means to keep them from being drab as well?

They tell me clothes take six weeks at the cleaners. Why can't there be chains of one-day cleaners to give the girls a break?

Shoe-shine parlours would be a help, too. Getting your shoes polished is a mighty morale-builder.

As it is, all the new shops I see sell liquor or books. Not that I have a word to say against either.

London bomb damage admittedly has been dreadful, but has been so well cleared that unless you know where places were you need scarcely notice it. That's a good thing.

Americans will never know what war is like, and bomb ruins such as many of them expected to see, with rubble pouring into the street and the bath hanging out of the top-floor window, have only tourist appeal.

### Ho Had One Arm

It's the human hurt which brings it nearest home to them. Pictures of the lying skeletons of Dachau and Belsen did that in their own cinemas.

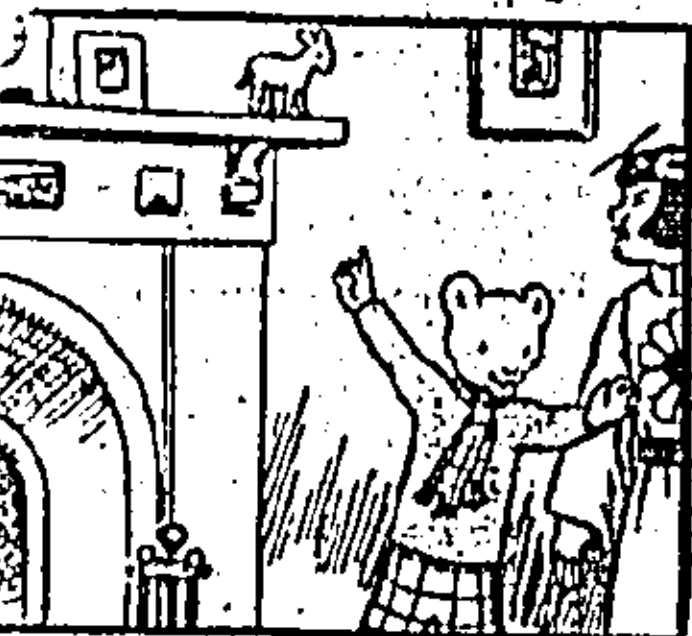
When I saw that the elevator man who took me to my deck when I went aboard the Queen Elizabeth had one arm and a chestful of war medal ribbons, I had a pang which took me right back to the days immediately after the last war. It's right that visitors should see these men with their wounds and their decorations.

POSTSCRIPTS—If British pictures go the way they're going, Hollywood will get to look old-fashioned. . . . They say that I've picked up an American accent. I call it half-and-half. . . . We wear dark glasses in Hollywood on account of the bright sun. I see many English girls wear them—why? I repeat, I enjoyed those fish and chips in Euston Road.

See you here again to-morrow.

Ray Milland

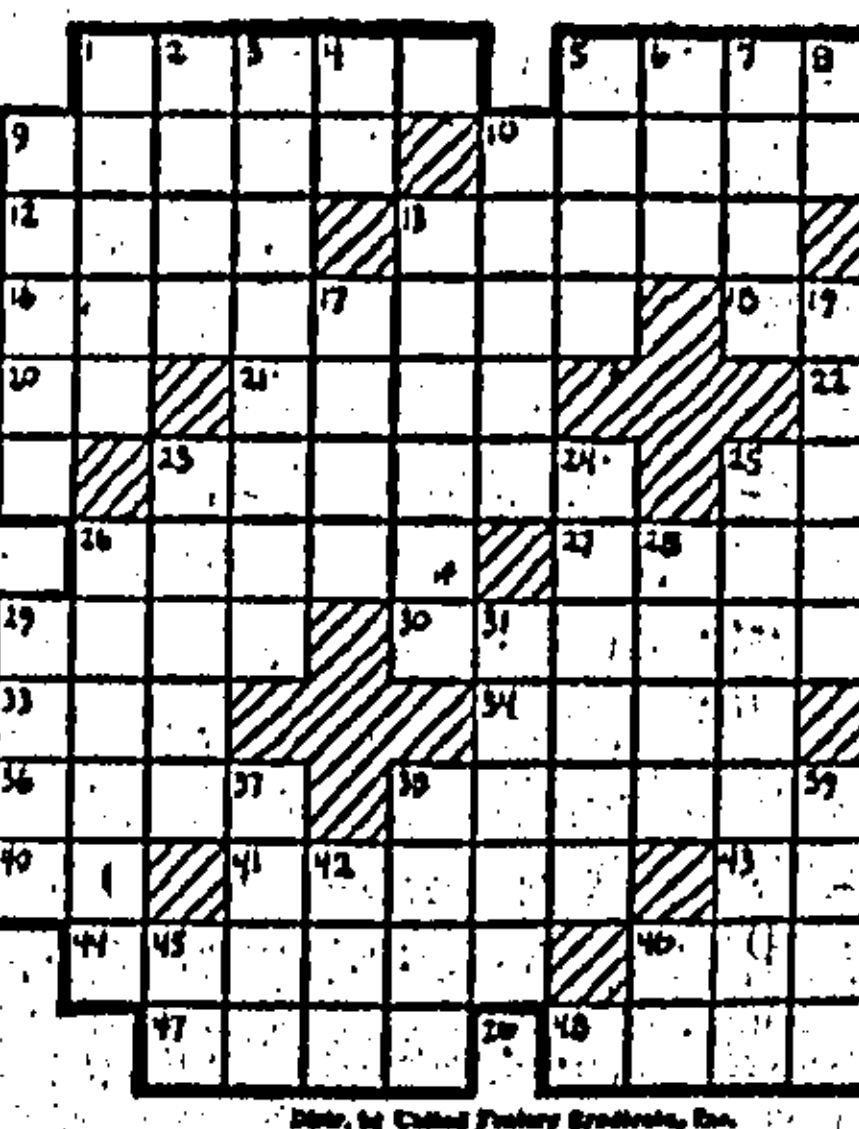
### Rupert and Ninky—7



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## Crossword Puzzle

**ACROSS**  
1—Hat  
2—A simple food  
3—Type of garments  
10—Wood used in furniture  
12—Rise and fall of sea  
13—Analysis a sentence  
14—Basketball position  
15—Resulting from loss  
16—Quarry (book)  
20—Doctor's degree  
21—Overseas  
22—House food  
23—Fragile  
25—Stringed instrument  
26—Type like hooded  
27—Crab  
28—Begin again  
32—Purpose  
34—Tribal  
35—Twirl  
36—Types of rocks  
40—Bald  
41—Decrease  
42—Mixture  
43—Most unusual  
44—Province in India  
47—Fly (verb)  
48—Fraise



**DOWN**  
1—Infant  
2—Stripes  
3—Bird  
4—Pronoun  
5—Girl's name  
6—River in northwest  
7—Alike  
8—In direction of  
9—Post for  
10—Motorist's best  
11—Thin deep  
12—Carnival  
13—Treat  
14—Highway  
15—Aromatic plant  
16—Effect  
17—Stripes  
18—Butt maker  
19—Chimney (dialect)  
20—Take water from boat  
21—Upright  
22—Broom of twigs  
23—Specialty of birds or beater  
24—Tree  
25—Dry (comb, formal)  
26—Swiss  
27—Too  
28—Clear profit  
29—Jewish month  
30—Woodchopper's tool







